THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1775. NUMBER 480.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3 *s.* the first Week and 1 *s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE PUBLISHED,

AND MAY BE HAD OF THE PRINTER HEREOF,

A most sensible, spirited, and much admired PAMPHLET, *called the*

C R I S I S,

LATELY PRINTED IN LONDON.

THOSE gentlemen who are desirous of encouraging this PERFORMANCE will please to send their NAMES as speedy as possible; and as the price of it is no more than half a crown, it is hoped they will not omit sending the cash at the same time. It will be done on a neat, elegant type, and good paper. To this PAMPHLET will be subjoined a new manual, and platoon EXERCISE, with an EXPLANATION.

MR. PINKNEY,

Please to insert the enclosed PRAYER, which was written by a gentleman who has ever signalized himself in the service of his country. Your compliance will much oblige

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

THE following ADDRESS *to the* SUPREME BEING *is recommended to be made by the* PEOPLE *of* AMERICA *upon every election of a committee.*

ALMIGHTY and SUPREME BEING, upon whom depends the existence of the world, and by whose providence we have been preserved to this moment, and enjoyed many undeserved advantages, graciously accept our grateful sense and acknowledgments of all thy beneficence towards us.

We thank thee, O FATHER, for our creation, preservation, and all those blessings and comforts of this life which thou hast so liberally bestowed upon us, in common with the rest of mankind.

We adore thee, O GOD, for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world, by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace in this, and for the hope of glory in the world to come.

We bless thy peculiar benevolence to the inhabitants of this country in permitting them to receive the religion of thy blessed son, our Lord and Saviour, pure from monkish superstition, untainted with popish idolatry, and unfettered with those diabolical alterations, which artful priestcraft hath invented, or despotic tyranny imposed upon the unhappy and deluded subjects of other countries.

We offer up our grateful acknowledgments to thee, O HEAVENLY CREATOR, for thy paternal care in preserving to us, thy unworthy creatures of this land, the glorious advantages of liberty, at a time when almost every nation of the earth have, by their own follies, or the wicked combination of their princes, been basely deprived of the rights and privileges of men.

Give us grace, O Lord, so to consider these thy blessings vouchsafed us, that we (duly reflecting from whose bounty they flow) may upon all occasions firmly exert ourselves in preserving and in exercising them as shall be most agreeable to thy holy will, and that we may evermore walk in the ways of truth and righteousness, according to thy word and commandments.

Grant us power over ourselves and passions, to subdue every temptation to vice, restrain every immodest expression, and eradicate every unwarrantable desire of our hearts.

Let integrity, piety, sobriety, chastity, and virtue, be the guiding, constant, and invariable rules, of our future conduct.

Indue us with patience and resignation to thy divine will, to support us in all the crosses, troubles, and misfortunes, which shall befal us; inspire us with wisdom and fortitude, to carry us innocently and safely through all future trials, and enable us to behave ourselves now, and at all times hereafter, conformable to the laws of reason.

Grant us so much health and prosperity as may be good for us, that we may pass our time in peace, with contentment, and tranquility of mind.

Suffer us not to injure ourselves, or others, by any errors, neglect, or misconduct, and turn the hearts of those that would injure us; and more especially we intreat thee, O God, with thy favour to look down upon our sovereign, KING GEORGE THE THIRD, enlighten his mind, that he may plainly discover the malignity of those evil counsellors who are endeavouring to prevail upon him to oppress us, his faithful American subjects.

Remind him, O Lord, that thy sole motive in calling his family of the house of Brunswick to rule over the British empire was to preserve the civil and religious rights of thy people, throughout that extensive dominion, inviolate; continue in his breast the glorious resolution of his illustrious ancestors to prefer the happiness of a free people, committed to his care, to all the empty delusions which artful flattery can suggest, or despotic tyranny bestow; animate him to spurn from his presence, with the contempt they deserve, all those corrupt miscreants who would pervade his real felicity, by persuading him to adopt measures which, if persisted in, must inevitably alienate from him the affections of his loyal American subjects.

And, O Lord God, who alone can work miracles, of thy infinite mercy inspire the British parliament with sentiments of humanity, moderation, justice, and love, toward us their American brethren; make them sensible of the unwise, unjust, and unnatural attempt, to lord it over and oppress their fellow subjects born and nurtured in the same principles of liberty with themselves; and induce them, by receding from the error of their ways, to restore and diffuse peace, harmony, and brotherly love, to every part of the united British empire, till time shall be no more; but if the spirit of iniquity and corruption should still prevail with them, to persist in their ungenerous attempt to enslave us, O Lord, abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices; let their wicked practices, like those of the brethren of Joseph, redound to our advantage, and honour, and thy glory.

Direct the minds of all thy servants throughout thy continent of America to chuse such men to conduct their affairs as may attain, by the wisest and most salutary means, the important end of their election.

Banish from the breasts of those elected rulers of thy people every species of malice, envy, hatred, jealousy, or revenge.

Let not partiality warp, affection bias, or prejudice mislead their judgments, but enlighten their minds with a clear and distinct perception of things, so that they may discharge with wisdom and integrity the duty they owe to thee, to their country, to themselves, and to their posterity. Direct their counsels to prevent the effusion of blood, and avoid the horrors of a civil war.

But if wise and lenient measures cannot soften the hearts of our British fellow subjects, and avert the designs of our enemies to enslave us, or if the measure of British iniquity is so full that thy just wrath against that wicked land cannot be appeased but by unsheathing the sword of discord, O Lord, brace the nerves, and strengthen the hearts, of thy American subjects, in the day of battle, that we, relying on the justice of our cause, and being armed with thy defence, may fight like men asserting our natural right to that liberty, the love of which thou hast implanted in our hearts, as essential to our natures; and after having secured that blessing to ourselves and to our posterity, and improved ourselves in virtuous habits and useful knowledge, grant, O Lord God, that we may calmly and happily resign our souls to our Almighty Father, whensoever he shall require them of us. *Amen.*

MR. PINKNEY,

The following is intended to promote a better understanding between people of different clans; therefore I hope you will be pleased to insert it in your useful gazette.

To the INHABITANTS *of* RICHMOND.

HENRICO, *July* 17, 1775.

THOUGH scurrility of speech and behaviour in general demands a silent contempt, yet when the felicity and unanimity of our country are affected by it, common policy indicates a severity of treatment adequate to the insolence of language and demeanour offered. In Richmond, many expressions and reflections, injurious to the American cause, have been uttered with impunity. Valour and prudence are the only qualities requisite, in this time of danger and distress, to effect a happy reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies. The former quality we possess in an eminent degree, yet deviate from a strict adherence to the latter, in using too much lenity to those who are inimical to our cause. A hint to Richmond is sufficient; I hope it will be improved by my worthy countrymen.

AMICUS.

TOM GAGE'S PROCLAMATION,

Or BLUSTERING DENUNCIATION,

Replete with defamation,
Threat'ning devastation,
And speedy jugulation,
Of the New English nation.
Who shall this plan oppose?

WHEREAS the rebels hereabout
Are stubborn still, and still hold out;
Refusing yet to drink their tea,
In spite of parliament and me;
And to maintain their bubble, right,
Prognosticate a real fight;
Preparing flints, and guns, and ball,
My army and the fleet to maul;
Mounting their guilt to such a pitch
As to let fly at soldier's breech;
Pretending they design'd a trick,
Tho' order'd not to hurt a chick;
But peceably, without alarm,
The men of *Concord* to disarm;
Or, if resisting, to annoy,
And ev'ry magazine destroy:
All which, tho' long oblig'd to bear,
Thro' want of men, and not of fear,
I'm able now by augmentation,
To give a proper *ob*ligation; *Instigation*
For since th' addition to the troops,
Now re-inforc'd as thick as hops;
I can, like *Jemmy* at the *Boyne*,
Look safely on—fight you, *Burgoyne*;
And mowe, like grass, the rebel *Yankees*,
I fancy not these *doodle* dances;
Yet e'er I draw the vengeful sword,
I have thought fit to send abroad
This present gracious proclamation,
Of purpose mild the demonstration,
That whosoe'r keeps gun or pistol,
I'll spoil the motion of his systole;
Or, whip his breech, or cut his weason,
As haps the measure of his treason:
But every one that will lay down
His hanger bright, and musket brown,
Shall not be beat, nor bruis'd, nor bang'd,
Much less for past offences hang'd;
But on surrendering his toledo,
Go to and fro unhurt as we do:
But then I must, out of this plan, lock
Both SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK;
For those vile traitors (like debentures)
Must be tuck'd up at all adventures;
As any proffer of a pardon,
Would only tend those rogues to harden;
But every other mother's son,
The instant he destroys his gun
(For thus doth run the king's command)
May, if he will, come kiss my hand.
And to prevent such wicked game, as
Pleading the plea of ignoramus,
Be this my proclamation spread
To every reader that can read:
And as nor law nor right was known
Since my arrival in this town,
To remedy this fatal flaw,
I hereby publish martial law.
Meanwhile let all, and every one
Who loves his life, forsake his gun;
And all the council, by mandamus,
Who have been reckoned so infamous,
Return unto their habitation,
Without or let or molestation,
Thus, graciously, the war I wage,
As witnesseth my hand,——TOM GAGE.

By command of MOTHER CAREY,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *secretary.*

MR. PINKNEY,

AT a meeting of the committee of Accomack county, held at the courthouse on Tuesday last, it was found necessary to hold up to public contempt a certain John Sharlock, of the said county, for having expressed himself, at sundry times, in the most daring and insulting manner against the good people who have proved themselves, by their behaviour, friends to American liberty. Mr. Sharlock, instead of appearing before the committee, agreeable to summons, wrote them an abusive, insulting letter; whereupon the day next after the committee had proceeded against him agreeable to the rules of the association (the proceedings of which will be in Purdie's paper) part of the Independent Company of this county went to his house, took, and carried him to the courthouse, and, after a solemn trial, received from him, under the Liberty Pole, his recantation; a copy whereof you have enclosed. Mr. Sharlock, at the Company's approach, took shelter in an upper room of his house, with two loaded guns, but was prudent enough to decline making use of them.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber have thoughtleſsly and imprudently, at ſundry times, expreſſed myſelf to the following purpoſe: That ſuch people as oppoſe the preſent miniſterial meaſures, reſpecting America, are rebels, and that I expect to be employed at a future day in hanging them, and if no hemp could be had I had flax enough, and that I wanted no greater bondage, under the name of liberty, than to be bound by the aſſociation, and I have alſo expreſſed myſelf very imprudently in calling the Independent Company of this county an unlawful mob, and many other idle and fooliſh words; I do hereby, in the moſt ſolemn and ſerious manner, declare that at thoſe times, when I have held ſuch language, I did not mean as much as I ſaid, and I do hereby declare my moſt unfeigned ſorrow for what I have done or ſaid, and in the moſt humble manner aſk the pardon of the ſaid Independent Company (which was accordingly done by application being made to each member of the ſaid Company reſpectively) and I declare I look upon the ſaid Company as a very reſpectful body of men, and, upon the moſt calm reflection, I declare my opinion to be altered. I moſt heartily wiſh ſucceſs to this my native country in her preſent honeſt ſtruggle for liberty with the mother country, and do here promiſe to do all in my power to retrieve my character with my countrymen. This acknowledgment and confeſſion I make freely and voluntarily, and deſire the ſame may be publiſhed in the public papers. JOHN SHARLOCK.

From the WHISPERER.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, AND HONOURABLE, THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GENTLEMEN,

I CALL upon you, in the name of the whole collective body of the people of this nation, to do juſtice to your injured conſtituents, for the blood that has been inhumanly ſhed in the land, for their violated rights, and to redreſs every grievance they labour under, and to bring to condign puniſhment the abettors and promoters of evil counſels, and abſolute wicked meaſures. It is your duty to impeach wicked miniſters; and the firſt buſineſs you are bound, by all the ties of nature and juſtice to go upon, is, that, and the redreſs of public grievances; it is agreeable to the practice of all former parliaments when they were not *corrupted* by the miniſter, or *devoted* to the will of the prince. Conſider the miſerable ſtate of this country. Conſider that the moſt abandoned of all miniſters, lord North, ſince the receſs of parliament, has ſacrificed the *honour* and intereſt of the nation abroad, the deſigns of our perfidious enemies the Spaniards. Can you heſitate one moment then to call him to an account for his conduct and mal-adminiſtration? No, you ought to be fired with a juſt indignation againſt the authors of ſuch dreadful meaſures, againſt the man who could thus abuſe the confidence of his ſovereign, and ſhamefully deſtroy the *honour* and dignity of this powerful kingdom.

It is your duty, as repreſentatives of the people, to act in this manner, and the juſtice of the nation demands it. But to whom am I talking? Why to a ſet of men who have deſtroyed the firſt and fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, who, inſtead of being the guardians of public liberty, are the willing tools of the preſent abandoned miniſtry; ready to ſacrifice the lives, liberties, and properties, of their countrymen.

When peace and plenty ſmile upon a land, and things glide on like a gentle ſtream, with a ſmooth and unbroken courſe, a man who obeys the laws of his country is juſtly reputed a good citizen; but is this a competent teſt when the ſcene is reverſed, when a nation is diſtreſſed, its liberties ſubverted, and a dangerous power aſſumed, which threatens a deſtruction of the whole conſtitution? No, ſuch a criſis calls for a reſolute and ſelf-denying conduct; ſuch times demand a ſacrifice of every private intereſt to the public good; and the man who has not virtue enough to make ſuch a ſacrifice, whatever he may think himſelf, is no better than a diſguiſed traitor. To ſurvive, then, that integrity with which the liberty of my country muſt be ſupported, would conſign me to univerſal contempt. The preſervation of property was the chief end of mens uniting themſelves into commonwealths, and putting themſelves under ſome particular form of government, and, for the enjoyment of their property in peace and ſafety, it became neceſſary to eſtabliſh a legiſlative power; and upon ſuch a foundation, that, whilſt the conſtitution or form of government continued the ſame, the legiſlative ſhould continue unaltered. And whether they by that original compact placed the legiſlative power in the hands of ten, thirty, or five hundred, it makes no difference. A conſtitution of ſome ſort will be formed; a legiſlative power will be eſtabliſhed; they will go hand in hand, ſtand or fall together; and an alteration in the one muſt be attended with the ſure and certain deſtruction of the other.

The frame of our government is made up of king, lords, and commons, which put together make but one entire government; though with reſpect to each other, they are ſeparate parts of the conſtituton. And the preſervation of this form of government in England, is owing to the care and virtue of our predeceſſors, who kept theſe three conſtituent parts of the political body, cloſe to the rules of their inſtitution, by reſtraining each to their proper bounds. And however theſe three parts may in other reſpects be conſidered, yet in regard to the legiſlative, they muſt act in conjunction. The aſſent of each to the making of laws is abſolutely neceſſary; but the manner of giving their aſſent is very different in the people, from what it is in the king and the lords. The people by reaſon of their numbers, cannot be perſonally preſent at the making of laws, their aſſent can no otherwiſe be given than by their repreſentatives. The diſadvantage the commons are under, in this reſpect, is in ſome meaſure made up to them by the care taken in forming our government; *that they ſhould be truly and fairly repreſented.* But this great bulwark of the peoples liberties, the only guard they have againſt oppreſſion and arbitrary power, has been deſtroyed by the corruption of *our* miniſters, who place the ſucceſs of their adminiſtration, and ſecurity of their perſons, not in promoting the public welfare, but in ſecuring a *majority* in the houſe of commons to approve their meaſures, to ſupply them with public money, and to ſcreen them from national reſentment. Who would believe till now that there could ever be found a nation, whoſe ſenators, intruſted with the legiſlative power, were ſo diveſted of all honeſty and ſhame, as to ſell their country for any private emolument, and to hold a place, or penſion, or take a bribe, either to eſtabliſh tyranny under the form of law, or to deſtroy that right on which depends the very being of the conſtitution? Let me aſk you (the *majority*) two or three queſtions: Who gave *you* authority to violate the laws and conſtitution of the government? Who gave *you* authority to change the legiſlative power, and thereby diſſolve the conſtitution? Who gave *you* authority to make new legiſlators? Who gave *you* authority to deſtroy the rights of the freeholders of this kingdom, and by that means reduce them to a ſtate of vaſſalage? Is *this* what you were elected for? Does the power put into your hands by the people juſtify your turning the dagger into the bowels of the conſtitution? Who is the rebel then? Who violates the laws of his country? And who is the friend to the conſtitution, you or I? Soften me then, ſooth me, comfort me, tell me that I am too warm, that ſuch a trifle is not worth my notice; that though you did act a little againſt the conſtitution, yet your real deſign was the public good, and that you could not have ſupported your place in the adminiſtration without acting as you did, and conſequently not have been ſo ſerviceable to your friends; repreſent to me, at the ſame time, the great authority of the houſe of commons, which is the repreſentative of the whole kingdom; that as individuals, indeed, you are of no conſequence; but collected together, like the bundle of ſticks in the fable, your ſtrength is ſuch that it would be the higheſt folly to reſiſt it. I anſwer, then, is it a trifle to ſap the very foundation of the conſtitution? Are you to chuſe the repreſentatives of the people, or the electors of this kingdom? Is your rank in the adminiſtration, and your capacity of ſerving your ſordid tools, your profligate minions, to be ſet in competiton with the public welfare? Am I then, that fear not one, to be intimidated with a neſt of tyrants?

I preſume by this time I am ſtigmatized with ſome odious name, and repreſented by the preſent miniſterial faction to be a diſaffected perſon, and ready to join with the enemies of my country. This is generally their laſt reſort, when they can no longer cover their attempts upon our liberties. Call me jacobite and I will diſpiſe thee, call me rebel and I will anſwer thee. Remember rebellion is an oppoſition not to perſons, but to the authority in being; and let me add, gentlemen, that the only way to deſtroy diſſatisfaction, and to prevent rebellions and *revolutions*, the conſtant concomitants in England of evil counſels, and abſolute wicked meaſures, is by a wiſe adminiſtration and juſt proceedings in the ſenate, to convince the people that they ſhall find their account in obeying and maintaining the preſent eſtabliſhment. For it may be experimentally aſſerted that a people, harraſſed by the inſtruments of tyranny, always ſuſpect them, and will be deſirous to get rid of them, who obſtruct their eaſe and content, and as it was in king James the ſecond's days, they, in like circumſtances, will be ready to make an intereſt with a new government, by betraying the old; and yet they ſhall no more deſerve to be branded with the epithets, rebellious or diſaffected, than they who fought for the liberties of England in 1641, or placed king William on the throne in 1688.

Let the people then of this country join heartily in preſerving the conſtitution of the ſtate upon its true and ſolid baſis. Let them unite in the ſupport of the juſt rights of the crown, and at the ſame time defend their liberties, oppoſe all uſurpations, and endeavour, in the moſt legal manner, to detect and puniſh all who dare interpoſe between the king and the ſubject, ſo as to interrupt the harmony, on which alone the happineſs of both depend. And this ſhould be done while there is an ardent deſire, and diffuſive love of liberty, among the people.

Britons have frequently been reduced to bemoan the approaches of arbitrary power, and to complain of a uſurpation of their rights and privileges by corrupt miniſters. Can any people remain ſilent when their repreſentatives proſtitute the power committed to them by their conſtituents, for the public ſafety, to the vile purpoſes of enriching themſelves, by ſacrificing the truſt to the will of a weak and wicked minion? Such an unnatural traffic with their liberties leaves only the name of freedom, while, by ſlow degrees, it brings on a laſting ſlavery. Or can a free conſtitution be out of danger where one part of it attempts to deſtroy the energy of another? Or when the legiſlative power is *corrupted* by the executive? It was the want of integrity in the members of parliament who ſacrificed the liberties of England to the will of Richard the ſecond, and laid the foundation for thoſe depopulating and cruel wars, with which this land was made a field of blood for almoſt two centuries. A free people may, for a while, be reduced to the neceſſity of ſubmitting, when their freedom has been ſo artfully invaded, as not to be prevented; or ſo forcibly, as not to be immediately reſiſted; but hiſtory will inform us that ſuch invaſions ſeldom go unrevenged. There is no people ever bound themſelves over to another, without reſerving a natural right to reſiſt violent aggreſſors; and to uſe every legal method to maintain and recover their liberty, and to puniſh thoſe who oppreſs them, according to the nature of their offence. This nation will furniſh too many examples, in which there have been miniſters of ſtate, who, without any regard to the true intereſt of the king and ſubject, and the honour of the nation abroad; and indeed without conſulting the fatal conſequences thereof, have ventured to try the dangerous experiment; dangerous to themſelves, fatal to the throne, when a majority could not be ſecured, and always ruinous to their country, the reigns of Charles the firſt, and James the ſecond, will afford ſufficient proof. For theſe daring and unconſtitutional attempts to eſtabliſh arbitrary power, a miniſter loſt his head. Charles was brought to the block, and James obliged to abdicate three crowns; and ſhall it be recorded of this enlightened age, that Britons were ſo degenerate and regardleſs of their freedom, as to prefer eaſe and pleaſure, to a bold and glorious defence of their liberty and property, againſt the deſigns of *venal* and *corrupt* ſenators, which at this time threaten the abſolute deſtruction of the whole Britiſh empire? Who can without indignation relate the original attempt of the miniſtry under James the firſt, to pack a parliament, as the moſt infallible method to deprive the people of their liberties, and to eſtabliſh an abſolute power in the prince? And who but muſt be fired with greater indignation to ſee, at this day, ſuch attempts fatally carried into execution? By this means the executive uſurps the legiſlative power, contrary to the great charter of the peoples rights and privileges. A prince that regards not the injuries of his people, nor gives himſelf any concern about the mal-practices of his miniſters, is no leſs a tyrant, than one who rules by his own will.

I need not enumerate the fatal conſequences of ſuch a government, becauſe they have been already but too ſeverely felt; for his majeſty, as well as his miniſters, ſeem determined to copy after the worſt of times. Bribery has ſeized upon every poſt of honour, every avenue to the throne, and corrupted the hearts of thoſe entruſted with the liberties of the people. Let me aſk you, gentlemen of the *majority*, can there be any dependence on a parliament that is ready to enact and annul according to the mandate of a miniſter, whoſe power is founded on the weakneſs of the people? Do not theſe progreſſive encroachments upon the peoples rights, threaten an entire abrogation in the end? Is not a parliament by nature and the conſtitution eſtabliſhed, equally obliged, with the prince upon the throne, not to violate, or exceed the meaſures which tend to the public welfare? Is it not therefore a groſs inſult on the common underſtanding of this nation, to aſſert that ſix millions of people, many of ſuperior ſenſe, family, and property, to thoſe who repreſent them, have empowered their guardians to deſtroy their liberties, ſquander their poſſeſſions, convert the public revenue to private uſes, and general deſtruction, and to bind, in miniſterial fetters, the hands of thoſe men whoſe freedom they were elected to preſerve.

That parliament then, which inattentive to its charge, and unjuſt to the confidence repoſed in them by their fellow countrymen, ſhall proceed diametrically oppoſite to their welfare, muſt be conceived as acting arbitrarily and illegally, and violating the conſtitution by which it exiſts. If bribery, corruption, and influencing the elections of the national repreſentatives of this kingdom, are abſolutely contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of this realm; can then ſuch of you, the members of the preſent houſe of commons, as were choſen by means of corrupt influence and perjury, in direct oppoſition to the legiſlature, be legally endowed with the power of making laws? If this queſtion be anſwered in the affirmative, tell me then the difference between the ideas which attend the words legal and illegal, or muſt it not be granted that Engliſhmen, of all the people of Europe, are particularly doomed to ſlavery. How can the effeminate daſtards of the eaſt more effectually expreſs the abject ſtate of their exiſtence, than by tamely complying with whatever is ordained them?

The ſpirit of liberty, if it be kept alive by conſtant action, will never ſuffer the nation to be enſlaved; but all ſchemes of uſurpation will be baffled, and all attempts upon our liberties deſtroyed, while true patriots remain warm and active in their contention for the public good. Nor can ſuch a conduct fail of raiſing, in every Britiſh heart, that zeal and indignation which muſt at laſt triumph over all undue influence and corruption in the preſent proſtituted houſe of commons.

A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the united colonies of North America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their* TAKING UP ARMS.

IF it was poſſible for men who exerciſe their reaſon to believe that the Divine Author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out, by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtible, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe colonies might at leaſt require from the parliament of Great Britain ſome evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body; but a reverence for our Great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great Britain, however ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for a power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from reaſon to arms. Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice, and the opinion of mankind, *we* eſteem ourſelves bound, by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great Britain, left their native land to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labour, and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians. Societies, or governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed, under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became, in a ſhort time, ſo extraordinary, as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing encreaſe of the wealth, ſtrength, and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great Britain in the late war publicly declared, that theſe colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations. The new miniſtry, finding the brave ſons of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of ſtatuteable depredation. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his majeſty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project; and aſſuming a new power over them, have, in the courſe of eleven years, given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury, in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature, ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of coloniſts from legal trial, and, in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the coloniſts, in time of profound peace. It has always been reſolved in parliament, that coloniſts charged with committing certain offences ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute, it is declared that parliament can, "of right, make laws to bind us in all caſes whatſoever." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it is choſen by us, or is ſubject to our controul or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws; and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burthens in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We, for ten years, inceſſantly, and ineffectually, beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with parliament, in the moſt mild and decent language; but adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was rouſed, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congreſs of delegates from the united colonies was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an

humble and dutiful petition to the king, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure; we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty; this, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy; but, ſubſequent events have ſhewn how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the colonies were inſerted in his majeſty's ſpeech. Our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons, in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and that thoſe concerned in it had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies; and therefore they beſought his majeſty that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature." Soon after the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries, and with each other, was cut off by an act of parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were entirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſubſiſtence; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to general Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence, of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed peers and commons, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay, or even to mitigate, the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns, in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre, calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations, where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us, at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing, in our own mode, the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances, to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the 19th of April ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, in the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet up another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral, and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people, ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities, thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them, without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the general, their governor, and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated, that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their own effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms; but in open violation of honour, in defiance of the obligation of treaties (which even ſavage nations eſteem ſacred) the governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers, detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The general, farther emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſhoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe colonies, proceeds to "declare them all, either by name or deſcription, to be rebels and traitors, to ſuperſede the courſe of the common law, and inſtead thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law martial." His troops have butchered our countrymen; have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence that general Carleton, the governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province, and the Indians, to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword, and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chuſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force: The latter is our choice. We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery. Honour, juſtice, and humanity, forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt; our union is perfect; our internal reſources are great; and, if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves. With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflections, we moſt ſolemnly, before God and the world, declare that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers which our beneficent Creator hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to aſſume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmneſs and perſeverance, employ for the preſervation of our liberties, being, with one mind, reſolved to die freemen rather than to live ſlaves.

Leſt this declaration ſhould diſquiet the minds of our friends and fellow ſubjects in any part of the empire, we aſſure them, that we mean not to diſſolve that union which has ſo long and ſo happily ſubſiſted between us, and which we ſincerely wiſh to ſee reſtored. Neceſſity has not yet driven us into that deſperate meaſure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war againſt them. We have not raiſed armies with ambitious deſigns of ſeparating from Great Britain, and eſtabliſhing independent ſtates. We fight not for glory or for conqueſt. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable ſpectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even ſuſpicion of offence. They boaſt of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder conditions than ſervitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired ſolely by the honeſt induſtry of our forefathers and ourſelves, againſt violence, actually offered, we have taken up arms. We ſhall lay them down when hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on the part of the aggreſſors, and all danger of their being renewed ſhall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the ſupreme and impartial judge and ruler of the univerſe, we moſt devoutly implore his divine goodneſs to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to diſpoſe our adverſaries to reconciliation on reaſonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, *preſident.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *ſecretary.*

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

WATERTOWN, *June* 26.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, WATERTOWN, *June* 21.

WHEREAS a number of our inveterate enemies have taken ſhelter under the protection of general Gage, and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame:

Therefore reſolved, that the ſelectmen and committee of correſpondence of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this colony be directed to take under their care the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons who have fled for protection to Boſton, or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom to this congreſs, or ſome future houſe of repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.

JAMES WARREN, Preſident.

A true copy from the minutes,

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary.

Writs are iſſued (agreeable to the recommendation of the continental congreſs) for calling a general aſſembly, to convene at this town upon Wedneſday the 19th of July next.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A GENTLEMAN, who is juſt returned from the convention at Richmond, ſays that they have reſolved to raiſe, on a regular military eſtabliſhment, three thouſand men at leaſt, to defend this colony againſt the cruel meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry. We are well aſſured, excluſive of that number, Virginia can draw into the field twelve thouſand men, formed of the INDEPENDENT COMPANIES, who are in ſtrict training, many of whom are perſons of conſiderable property; and, from the ardour of the people in general, and their amazing dexterity in ſhooting (particularly in the upper counties) they are thought, in our woody country, to be much ſuperior to the regulars in battle. It ſeems to be the wiſh of every good perſon that a reconciliation may be effected, on conſtitutional principles; but all ranks of men are reſolutely determined to ſpill the *crimſon* drops that flow within their boſoms, before they will acquieſce in the plan formed by the infamous *papiſt* bute, and his wicked followers, for ſubjugating the colonies.

This day was obſerved as a day of faſting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout this city. The reverend Mr. Bracken preached a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion.

A report prevailed here a few days ago that an engagement, ſince that of the 17th ult. happened between the king's troops and the provincials near Boſton, wherein upwards of 2000 regulars fell, beſides many wounded, and that the loſs of the provincials was only 200 killed, and ſome wounded. We think it our duty to contradict ſuch report, as the laſt northern papers do not mention one word relative thereto.

We have received many accounts (ſaid to be well authenticated) of the battle mentioned in our laſt, all of which nearly agree with thoſe we have already inſerted.

General *Gage*'s falſe and audacious account of the late battle near *Boſton*, addreſſed to the earl of *Dunmore*.

BOSTON, *June* 26, 1775.

THIS town was alarmed on the 17th inſtant, at break of day, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war, and a report immediately ſpread that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery on the heights of the peninſula of Charleſtown, againſt the town of Boſton.

They were plainly ſeen, and in a few hours a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men, and ſome companies of grenadiers and light infantry, with ſome battalion and field artillery, amounting in the whole to 2000 men, under the command of major general Howe, and brigadier general Pigot, were embarked, with great expedition, and landed on the peninſula, without oppoſition, under cover of ſome ſhips of war, and armed veſſels.

The troops formed as ſoon as landed. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes of Charleſtown, covered their right, and their left was covered by a breaſt-work, part of it cannon proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtick river.

Beſides the appearance of the rebels ſtrength, large columns were ſeen marching in to their aſſiſtance; but the king's troops advanced. The attack began by a cannonade, and notwithſtanding various impediments of fences, walls, &c. and the heavy fire they were expoſed to from the vaſt numbers of rebels, and their left galled from the houſes of Charleſtown, the troops made their way to the redoubt, mounted the works, and carried it.

The rebels were then forced from other ſtrong holds, and purſued until they were entirely driven off the peninſula, leaving 5 pieces of cannon behind them. Charleſtown was ſet on fire during the engagement, and moſt part of it conſumed. The loſs they ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the vaſt numbers they were ſeen to carry off during the action, excluſive of what they ſuffered from the ſhipping. About 100 were buried the day after, and 30 found on the field, ſome of which are ſince dead. About 190 of the king's troops were killed, and a great many wounded.

This action has ſhewn the bravery of the king's troops, who, under every diſadvantage, gained a compleat victory over three times their number, ſtrongly poſted, and covered by breaſt-works. But they fought for their king, their laws, and conſtitution.

AS the public have lately entertained a very diſadvantageous opinion of me with regard to my uſage of a negro wench, about fifteen years of age, whom I had of Mr. *Mabry*, it gives me the greateſt pain imaginable to be reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of being troubleſome to the public on this occaſion. But as there is nothing more ſacred and dear to one than his reputation and character in the world, I humbly hope that this conſideration will have its due weight with the public, and be a ſufficient advocate for my treſpaſſing on their time and patience.

Since the 10th of February, 1775, at which time this wench came into my poſſeſſion, ſhe has eloped from my ſervice no leſs than thirteen times, without the leaſt ſhadow of a provocation. For the three firſt times I gave her to the number of forty laſhes, but all to no purpoſe. At laſt, ſeeing it was of no avail to correct her any more, I gave her entirely over to herſelf, to ſee if this uſage would have any effect upon her ſtubborn nature; ſince which ſhe has often run off, and been brought back to me, without receiving the leaſt correction, although ſhe had robbed me of two ſilver coffee ſpoons, in company with her huſband, who had run off along with her. Since her laſt return ſhe has continued with me for the ſpace of fifteen days; during which time my little daughter, about three years of age, fell into a lingering diſorder, the cauſe of which we could not diſcover, ſhe continuing to cry inceſſantly. One day my negro woman found my child, together with this cruel and unnatural wretch, concealed behind my barn, among the buſhes, with her thumb thruſt into the private parts of my poor child. She being ſtruck with horror at the ſight, ran in immediately to acquaint us. We accordingly found the little innocent all over bloody, and in a moſt terrible condition. During the confuſion we were put in by this accident ſhe took the opportunity of making her eſcape, and made to the palace. When brought from thence I gave her eighty laſhes, well laid on, and afterwards applied to her back a handful of cold embers; for which I have been ſtigmatized with the epithets of cruel and inhuman; but I leave it to the impartial public, if, in this ſituation, I acted beyond the bounds of humanity, in the extremity a father muſt be in upon ſeeing his innocent child uſed in this manner. ANDREW ESTAVE.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give THREE POUNDS if taken within 15 miles, and FIVE POUNDS if at a greater diſtance, for each, delivered to me in *Williamſburg*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

POETS CORNER.

The UNLUCKY DELAY, *or the* UNFORTUNATE FAIR ONE.

WHEN KITTY first inclin'd her ear,
And liften'd to love's voice,
Each shepherd did his suit promote,
But still she made no choice.

The tall, the squat, the pleasant, grave,
The citizen, and clown,
To all the charming maid was kind,
In country or in town.

No swain went by the fragrant flow'r,
While in its May day bloom,
But what wou'd sip the flowing sweets,
Attracted by its fine perfume.

Well vers'd in all the various arts,
Which do our youth ensnare,
Her vain ambition had no bounds;
Unnumber'd conquests all her care.

The *fond* by frowns she still secures,
The *cold* with freedom's ease,
By artifice the *old* and *young*;
She never fails to please.

Yet KITTY, though advanc'd in years,
Continues still the same;
For none dare single to himself
Whom all in common claim.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the subscribers and executors of the estate of the deceased *John Turner*, late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d instant, to discharge *Mr. George Reid*, who for these sixteen months past has had the management of said *John Turner*'s business, and the settling of the estate of *Allan* and *Turner*, late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of said estate, and that he alone is hereby fully authorised to settle every transaction relative thereto. We hope those indebted will be speedy in making settlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner*'s estate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s heirs, are now very solicitous for remittances. WILLIAM PEARSON, } executors.
WILLIAM TURNER, }
3

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ship *Molly*, captain *Cowen*, which will be sold on board the said ship at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the subscriber, in *Urbanna*.
JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland*, who resided in *Tain*, in the parish of *Dunnetr*, in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be still living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of something greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is most humbly requested of any person acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in case of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is desired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their respective places of residence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to insert such publication at the cost of the advertiser. 2*

STOLEN from the subscriber, in *Isle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle sized roan horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable scar on his rump, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and is round like a horse's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in flesh. Any person that brings the said horse to me shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on *Thursday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horse, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, his hind feet white above the first joint, and his left fore foot just above the hoof; he has a star and snip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, in *Essex* county, or give intelligence so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.
ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or stolen from the house of Mr. *Sampson Matthews*, in *Augusta*, a very black horse, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and short switch tail, is rather clumsy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, shod all round, and has a remarkable clumsy head; he was bred about *Staunton*, in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, and all reasonable charges allowed.
PATRICK CARY.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last *Sunday* night, a bay horse, in tolerable good order, about 13 hands high, and about 10 or 11 years old, has some saddle spots, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and shod all round. I believe he was branded on the off buttock, and think he had a small white spot in his forehead. TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any person who will convey him to JOHN PINKNEY.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Chesterfield* county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the gaols of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Chesterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

RUN away last *Saturday* night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented servant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, sleader made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and striped waistcoat, with short dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenan*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a pass, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or secure him, so as I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overseer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, esquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwelling house, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the most parts of *Virginia*, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banister*'s mill, by *Petersburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Pittsylvania*, the 10th of *April* last, two Irish servant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Englishman*, a weaver by trade, a short, well made man, of a fresh complexion, has short black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has lost one thumb. He had on a reddish turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Irishman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a short fellow, remarkably thick in his shape, and is a sailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever shall take up the said servants, and contrive so that the owner may get them again, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
3* JOHN MARR.

RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* last, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and speaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dress. She had on, and took with her, a home-spun striped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black silk hat, a pair of leather shoes, with wooden heals, a chintz gown, and a black cloak. She is supposed to have a forged pass, and may endeavour to pass as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the said wench, and return her to the subscriber, or to *Joseph Blunt*, esquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Keder Marchant*, esquire, of *Currituck*, or secure her in any of his majesty's gaols, and notify the owner, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, by 2* JOSIAH HALL.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about six days before *Christmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a scar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board some vessel. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottsville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkson*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Pittsylvania*, a large strawberry roan horse, about 5 feet high, branded on the left shoulder T B in a piece, about 8 or 9 years old, is a natural pacer, but paces slow, the under part of his mane has been lately cut, and he carries his tail remarkably high when rode, and rather over his right hip. Any person that will bring the said horse to me, in *Pittsylvania*, on *Pigg* river, near the mouth of *Snow* creek, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. * GEORGE BELL.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in *Fredericksburg*, the 13th of *January* last, a forrel horse, about 13 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, has a hanging mane, and a switch tail, which is very thick, and lays on both sides the neck, a blaze on his forehead, with whitish hind feet, and branded on the near shoulder M. Whoever brings me the said horse shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.
1* ROBERT SCOT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkshire*, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the custom house in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some oznabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any gaol, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10*th day of* August *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.
t d s NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.
t f CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Irish* convict servants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a sandy complexion, short curled hair, thin visage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarse voice, and is by trade a blacksmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, short dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and some white shirts, two pair of oznabrig trowsers, one black and one red and white silk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the same, a coarse ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and some worsted stockings, a pair of stitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old shoes, a sailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray surtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a smooth bored gun. They also took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is most accustomed to trotting, has two remarkable sores, one on each side of her back, near the hind part of the saddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, shod before, and her mane hangs to the left side. Whoever secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, besides reasonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requested to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boston*.
SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, esquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addison*, esquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premises. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwelling house, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond. t f ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.